LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

RUMORED RECALL OF GEN. SIMPSON. Pertifications of Otshakoff Destroyed by the Russians.

CONSOLS CLOSED AT 871-2.

The United States mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, frem Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port at about three o'clock jesterday afternoon. By this arrival we have advices from Europe to the 24th ult .four days later than that previously received by the

steamship Baltie The steamship America, which sailed from Buston on Wednesday, Oct. 10, arrived at her wharf at Livespeel on Monday morning, Oct. 22.

Among the passengers by the Arago are Professor N. F. Moore, Count de Dion, Mr. Wm. Smelair, U. S. N., Hon. R. M. McLane and family, General O'Cennell of Baltimore, Dr. Levert and family of Mobile, bearer of dispatches, Autoine Ravel, François Ravel and troupe, for Niblo's Garden.

The Arago brings important intelligence from the East, viz: the capture of Kinburn by the ailled armies. The news was received by the English Admirelty on the 20th ult. by the following dispatch from Sir Edward Lyon:

"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting up ward of seventy guns and garrisoned by thires hundred men under Gen. Kokonokitch, capitulated to the allied forces on the 17th October. The day before yesterday a flo illa of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper and the allied troop landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts Thue by their simultaneous operation the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reenforcements were entirely cut off, so that the forte being bombarded to-day, 17th, by the mortar vessels, men-of-war and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line of battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels) were obliged to surrender.

"The casualties in the flee's were very few. but the enemy had forty-five killed and one hundred and thirty wounded. A steam squadron, under the command of Rear admirals Sewart and Pelion, lie at an cher in the Deieper and command the entrance to Ni holaieff and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the alfied troops. The prisoners were to be sent to Con-

Further dispatches confirmatory of the above were afterward received via Vienna. There is, however, some little discrepancy as to the number of prisoners who surrendered, the disputch of Sir E. Lyons giving them at thirteen hundred, and that received by Lord Clarendon via Vienna at fifteen hundred.

The advantages which this victory will give to the allied armies in the East is evidently great. By this success they have doubt'ess opened to themselves a path into an important district of Southern Russia, and, so says The London Times, may indugle a ressonable hope of penetrating to the building arsenal of the Russian fleet—Nikolaieff. By this success they have secured to themselves one of the gates of the Dnieper, and the fall of Otshakoff is next contemplated-a citadel which is very formidable and has recently been strengthened-a prophecy afterward ful-

Marshal Pelissier's dispatch in reference to the capture of "haburn was received by the minister of War en the 23d utt. He says that the Anglo-French divislon of the army had actively contributed to the success of the allied squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometers from the fortress it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at eight bundred meters from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 'our hundred meters from the batteries were able to keep up a fusilade on the Russian artillerymen at

their guns.

The field-artillery also played an effective part in the operation. There were taken one thousand four hundred and twenty prisoners, including Gen. Koianowitch, and forty officers, with one hundred and seven ty-four pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammuni tion and stores. Marshal Pelissier sent home the standard with the arms of Russis which floated over Kinburn.

The Times insinuates that Gan. Simpson, commander in chief in the Crimes, is about to be recalled and The Morning Herald further states that Lieu' .gen. Sir J. W. Codrington is to succeed him. The Globe, an evening journal, states that Gen. Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intention of recalling him. The ill health of the general, The Globe says unfits him for further service. Arrangements are be ing made by the Government to provide a successor. but nothing had been decided up u.

The consular sorps at Odessa had addressed the following to the allied admirals:

The presence of the allied fleets in Odessa roads creates a fear of a bombardment. In consequence the undersigned Consul-generals and Consuls consider it their duty to call the attention of their Excellencies the Admirals, to the dangers to which a bombardment would expose the lives and properties of their respective fellow subjects. The undersigned take the liberty to remind their Excellencies that the city of Odessa shelters a vast number of foreign families, subjects of their Sovereigns: that the largest portion of the movable and immovable property belongs to them; consequently they venture to hope that their Excellencies will spare a bombardment."

The Czar had not arrived at Odessa on the 9th. Admiral Dundas had left Nargen in the Wellington and was gone to Stockholm to pay his respects to

King Oscar. A dreadful accident had occu red on the Lyons railway, by which sixteen persons were killed and others dangerously wounded.

The Bourse at Madrid was deserted, from a panic caused by cholera.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lyons, announcing that on the morning of the 18th ult, the Ru-sians blew up the fortifications on Osthakoff point, mounting twenty-thre guns, and which were assailable by the mortar vessels of the A lies.

A dispatch from the Crunes states that the Russians continued to augment the defenses of Sevastopol.

A Vienna paper states on the authority of a tele graphic communication from Odesse, that at the same time the Allies attacked Kinburn, thirty thousand men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra, bu nothing was known as to their destination.

Private letters received in Paris from officers in the French army state that it is believed that Prince Gorchakoff, seeing to possibility of keeping his communica ions open and regularly receiving sapplies, was actually preparing to evacuate the Crimes.

Accounts from the Crimes to the 11th reached Vienna on Sept. 16, via Varna. According to these dispatches it was thought that a grand encounter be tween the two armies would take place about the 29th for it appeared quite impossible that the Russians were able to prevent the French from advancing against Bakshiserai. Gen. Gorchakeff had, there fore, only the alternative of either accepting a battle, or making a retrograde movement behind the Belbek, to endeavor to reach Sympheropol. The journals tracout also numerous plans of campaigns, all probably as problematical as the news of a great bat ie on a fixed day. They also speak of an account said to have been received, in a letter from Bucharest of the 9th, of the appearance of a number of gun boats be. The Moniteer contained yesterday an article in manner the contingent of each commune in proportion lenging to the combined fleet, off Ismall. The bom- which, in anticipation of riots and emeutes, the to the sacrifices which it can be set in the sacrifices which it can be set in a set of the sacrifices which it can be set in a set of the sacrifices which it can be set in a set of the sacrifices which it can be set in a set of the sacrifices which it can be set of the sacrification of the sacrificat

baroment of that strongly-fortified place of Bessarabia is said by that account to have commenced. The curnais, however, add that this news has nothing of an official character in it.

Sir William Molesworth, British secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22d alt. of a low gastric fever. The right honorable barenet had been ailing for some time; but it was only a week previous to his death that his health began to occasion any anxiety among his friends. His age was 45. Sir William Molesworth, we believe, is the last of his race, and with his ceath the baronetcy expires. As a "Commons debater, Sir William was not of first-rate eminence. His speeches were few, but always valuable, and were, when touching upon any great question, prepared with the greatest and most elaborate care.

Her Britannic Majesty's consul at Brazil, Mr. Ovenden, has forwarded a despatch to Lord Clarendon relative to the gold mines which have recently been dis covered in that country. Many of the English newspapers having made statements which were likely to nduce persons to emigrate from the United Kingdom. Mr. O. informs them that the gold district lies in an uncultivated and wild part of the province, named the Valley of Maracassuma, where the necessaries of life are to be obtained with difficulty, and where the climate is particularly fatal to the European constitution. In addition to this a company has succeeded in getting a money oly, and any pers, n working on his own account would probably meet with hinderance from their local agents.

Another bread demonstration took place in Hyde park on Sunday, and after a little speechifying the people reparated. One of the leaders in the affair stated that during the Winter, when it would be too cold to assemble in the park, the meetings would take place in Smithfield.

The English Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th December.

For several weeks past some able hydrographers and engineers have been employed in surveying the coasts in the neighborhood of Boulogne and Calais on the French side of Dover, and the South Foreland on the English side of the Channel, and in taking sound ings, with the view of reporting as to the feasibility and advantage of forming a communication between the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel and

Just previous to the departure of the Arago, the Pepinsular and Oriental steamship company's steamship Nubia arrived with the India and Mediterranean mails. She brought intelligence from Gibraltar that the American ship America, from Trapani wi h a cargo of salt for the United States, unfortunately got aground off Cabri'a Point.

It was expected she would become a total wreck, owing to the wind blowing from the S. S. W. and a heavy ses rolling over her. Her Majesty's steamships Rhodemanthus and Prometheus, together with the Busker steam-tug, went to her assistance, but they were unable to render the slightest service to the

STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

The allied fleet, carrying about ten thousand men, and landing troops, which from the 8th to the 14th held Odessa in awe, arrived on the evening of the 14th off Kinburn, which means in Turkish bread nose," or "promonlory." I have often mentioned this place in my former letters as the key to the Liman of the Dnieper and the Bug. The waters of these two great rivers of Southern Russia fall both into a common estuary resembling a lake and communicating with the Black sea by a channel about five miles broad, defended on the eastern side by the fort of Kinburn, on the west by the fort of Otshakoff. Important Russian military establishments have grown up upon the banks of both the rivers which empty here into the sea. Chersen on the Dnieper contains the stores and magazines for all the southern army of Russia : it is the capital of the province Taurida, the center of the civil and political administration for all the country between the Danube and the sea of Azoff. and next to Odessa is the most populous town of New Russia, as the country around the Black sea is called. Nikolaiëff on the Bug is smaller in extent, but still more important than Cherson, all the ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet being built in the dockyards of that place. and we read but lately of the ceremonies with which Czar Alexander II laid down the keel for a large line-of-battle-ships to replace the "Twelve Apostles," sunk at Sevastopol. The district be tween Kinburn and Cherson is, besides, very valuable for Russia as one of the chief places for manufacturing salt, of which the great empire of the Czar is in the greatest want. There are no saltmines or salt springs in northern Russia or in the midland provinces. All the supply for the empire comes from the salt lakes of Southern Russia, principally from the works on the spit of land along the Liman of the Dnieper. It is rather astonishing that such an important point as the mouth of two important rivers, the key of Cherson and Nikolaiëff, was not more strongly defended by the Russians. After a bombardment of three days from the fleet, the allied troops having previeusly taken such a position as to cut off the retreat of the Russians, General Konikoff surrendered. About one thousand five hundred men seventy guns, and large stores fell into the hands of the victors, whose loss was very unimportant. I need not say that the effect of such a bloodless victory of the Allies, following closely the Russian defeat at Kars, and the capture of Sevastopol, finally destroys the prestige of the Russian army. The English papers believe new in an expedition to Nikolaieff: still at such an advanced season of the year this operation looks somewhat dangerous, unless the allied commanders are sure of taking it by a coup de main, since a siege is out of the question, and a bombardment by the fleet scarcely possible on account of the narrow channel of the Bug and Ingul, commanded on both sides by land batteries. I rather presume that Otshakoff will now be taken, and in turn all the forts on the Black sea and Danube, in order to exclude Russia from the Euxine. This seems so much the more probable, as the Allies have not spared even the wretched town or rather village of Taman, on the Asiatic side of the Euxine, opposite to Kertch, though it is not tortified and could not offer any resistance, nor serve for the basis of any strategical opera.

tion. An advance against Reni and Ismail, on the Danube, is likewise probable. Field-marshal Pelissier works his way slowly from the Baidar valley to the hights of the Belbekand we may soon hear of a decisive action, settling the fate of the Crimea. Austria, Prussia, and, as it is said, even the King of Belgium have tried to ascertain at Paris and London whether the time for negotiations has not yet arrived; but all of them met with a flat refusal; as to Prussian mediation, Drouyn de l'Huys said in a conversation with a foreign diplomatist-" the Emperor might accept the mediation of the Lilliputian republic of San Marino, but not that of Prussia.

The financial difficulties of France become still more threatening, and a most turbulent Winter is anticipated on account of the high bread prices. The Moniteur contained yesterday an article in Government tries to make it understood that no disturbance can augment the stock of wheat, nor import one single grain of corn. Ten millions of france are allotted to public works in order to give employment to the laboring classes during Winter. The dissatisfaction is on the increase, and the authorities at the post office have made the remark that four fifths of all the letters posted have the post-stamp, with Napoleon's head affixed downward, which has become the sign of the op-

In Austria the Concordat gives rise to serious complaints among the clergy itself: they do not like to be handed over to the tender mercles of the episcopacy. If the analysis of the Concordat which appeared in the Paris ultramontane paper. L'Univers, is correct, the censorship of books and morals is given to the bishops, and conflicts with the civil courts of justice are unavoidable should it ever be carried into effect.

The refugee question attracts some attention in England. A portion of the French exiles, known as the "Commune Revolutionnaire," celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of the first French republic in some obscure corner of London. None of the leading men of the Emigrations was present, but the Chartists of Ernest Jones fraternized with Felix Pyat and Talardier-both of them well-known literary characters. Talardier made an able speech, interlarded with regicide sentiments, and Felix Pyat read a letter to the Queen. rather rough, and more distinguished by imperti nence than by genius and good taste. Noboly cared for the meeting until the Jersey paper-L'Homme, the organ of the French refugees-published the proceedings. Now The Morning Post suddenly raised the hue and cry against all the refugees, The Globe seconded, The Times spoke to the proposition, and some retired officers at Jersey placarded the walls of St. Helier, the capital of the island, with the following handbills:

"INHABITANTS OF JERSEY! Have you read last Wednesday's number of the French Socialist journal, Meducaday's number of the French Socialist journal,

I. Homme! It says that your Queen has lest 'soa'
homerer' 'tout jusqu' a la puder' (her
honor and even her modesty).

"MEN OF JEHSEY! Will you, who so justly pride
yourseless on your lovelly a livery to the

"Men or Jenser! Will you, who so justly pride yourselves on your loyalty, allow the first lady of the land—our beloved Sovereign—to be insulted with inpunity! If so, fallen is your race, degenerate your spirit, and craven your heart! If sor, hold at once a general meeting, and let not another day pass without adopting measures to remove from Jersey the disgrace under which it suffers—of being a focus of tenses." Consequents cason ! GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

An indignation meeting was summoned by the constable (mayor) of St. Helier; the refugees were denounced and threatened with lynch law, though neither Pyat nor Talardier were inhabitants of Jersey, and at last it was signified officially to Messrs. Ribeyrolles, the editor: Pianciari, e proprietor, and Thomas, the manager of the obnoxious paper, to quit the island. They left accordingly for Gurnsey and England. Their expulsion from Jersey has called forth the following declaration on the part of Victor Hugo:

"Three refugees have been expelled from Jersey. "Three refugees have been expensed non decays. This is a serious act. What is the ostenable cause thereof!—the English government. But who is the prime mover!—the Free is police. England succumbs to the system of coups d'etat, and even admits them in her institutions. We, the undersigned exiles, tell the English government its 'cordial and powerful ally' is confirmed by the laws of Kranca and has been in-English government its 'cordial and powerful ally' is cutlawed by the laws of France, and has been indicted for the crime of high treason, for having, as a functionary of the Republic, sworn to preserve that which he has destroyed. M. Bonaparte swore to maintain the Constitution, and abrogated it. M. Bonaparte, as custodian of the laws, violated them. M. Bonaparte imprisoned the people's representatives, and dismissed the judges. M. Bonaparte sabred, shot, and exterminated—massacred during the day, and executed at night. M. Bonaparte bribed the soldiery, the magistrates, and the public functionaries. M. Bonaparte stole the property of Louis Philippe, to whom he owed his life. M. Bonaparte has sequestrated, pillaged, conticcated, terrorized the conscience, and been the ruin of families. M. Bonaparte has sequestrated, pillaged, confiscated, terrorized the conscience, and been the ruin of families. M. Bonaparte procesibed, basished, exiled, transported to Africa and Cayenne, forty thousand citizens, among which number are those whose signatures are affixed which number are those whose signatures are affixed hereto. Accused of high treason, perjury, bribery of public officers, sequestration of property, spollation, thefr, murder—in fact, of every crime recognized as such by the codes of all nations, punishable in England with death—the assizes await Bonaparte to judge him. The French people have for their executioner, and the English for their ally, the greatest of critinals. This we affirm; and a short time back the English press were of the same opinion. This we repeat to day, and posterity will coincide with our views. This we will continue to proclaim, and therefore expel us if it please you.

[Here follow the signatures of M Victor Hugo, his two sons, Charles and Francois Hugo, with those of

two sons, Charles and Francois Hugo, with those of wenty-four other exiles].

None of the English papers except Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper dared to publish Victor Hugo's protest; they are all afraid of troubling the good understanding with their precious ally on account of some poor refugees. Sir George Grey has, in the last Cabinet council, seriously recommended the introduction of a new Alien bill, but Lord Palmerston opposed such a measure for the present

Sir William Molesworth, the colonial-minister, died suddenly of gout in the stomach. He had overworked himself in the last session. Though he was not a man of genius, his death is still a great less for the Parliament and ministry.

Denmark's diplomatic note on the capitalization and redemption of the Sound dues has been published in to-day's London News. The idea of buying off the Danish black mail will be advocated both by England and Russia. Prussia takes, probably, a more decided view of the question, and will in ist upon a previous great reduction of the dues. while we hope that the United States will continue to claim full abolition.

THE FOOD QUESTION. The minister of the Interior has addressed the folwing circular to the prefects:

Mossieur Le Prevect: In placing from the present day at your disposal a portion of the credit of ten millions of france, opened by the decree of the 22d ult. I beg to remired you of the spirit which is to direct the employment of it. As soon as the deficiency in the employment of it. As soon as the definency in the hervest was evident, the Emperor immediately prescribed all the measures necessary to alleviate the evil. By his orders the prohibition to export wheat, maize, potatoes and chestnuts was renewed, and none of these productions of our soil can at this moment be taken away from the consumption of the country. Distillation from corn was forbidden; the corn produced in our Algeria is exclusively secured to our own use; the fullest security has been guaranteed to commerce, which seeks supplies of corn and flour in foreign markets and distributes them in ours; every possible favor has been granted for the importation of such a ticles, and to the vessels which bring them; such a ticles, and to the vessels which bring them; the charge of the railways for the convey-ance of corn has been reduced, and severe meaarres have been prescribed against any jobbers who may attempt to effect any franchient rise in the courry markets. In a word, everything that was possible has also in the abundance of our accessory crops of pola-tice, buckwheat, maire, &c. While devoting his at-tention to secure the general supply of the country, the Emperor has specially thought of that namerous class of the population who only live by the fruit of their daily labor. He has wished to increase their occupa-tions, and, and where the wages shall not be in procredit of ten million france, the distribution of which forms the subject of the procest circular, was opened. In order to obtain a useful employment of the part of that sum which comes to your conartment, Monsiour

be to deprive of assistance the poor or exhausted communes—that is to say, those which stand in the greatest need of it; you will, however, stimulate the municipal councils, and take note of the efforts which they may use. You will also make an urgent appeal to individual charity, which he France forms an inexhaustible tracury. You will yourself visit the communes, and place yourself in communication with all the persons whose devotedness may second your ewn; you will give an impetus to all works which are capable of being usefully organized, and you will aid, and, where necessary, take the initiative in all combinations, (bread tickets, economical bakehouses, foed societies, &c...) which may be calculated to alleviate the temporary dearness of provisions to the working classes. In seeing you thus engaged, and wi hyou all men of charitable feeling, the people will feel how actively and efficaciously the Emperor occupies himself with their wants. They will comprehend that, if the abundance of harvests depends on Got alone, those who suffer from their insufficiency are at least supported and assisted by a Government animated toward them by a truly paternal solicitude. If, in spite of your efforts, some agitators should attempt to work on the sufferings of the people for the profit of their own mad and guilty passions, impress on the minds of the working classes that agitation and disturbance will not add one grain of corn to the mants that all gives a decelded blow to public confithe minds of the working classes that agitation and disturbance will not add one grain of corn to the supply, but will give a decided blow to public contidence, and only tend to aggravate their distress; and then, while lavishing on them assistance and advice, impress on them that they have an evident interest in repelling those exciters to disturbance, and induct on the latter immediate and severe punishment. They must not be allowed to forget that the Emperye, who does so many great and glarious things for France, will at the same time know how to maintain that calon and tranquillity which his energetic will have restored to us. In the accomplishment of the different duties which the present attee of things imposes on you I demand from you, Monsieur le Prefec, well-supported zeal and resolution and a vigorous initiative. Fransmit to me frequently an account of your efforts and their results, and point out to me such persons as may have rendered you the greatest assistance.

ered you the greatest assistance. "BILLAULT." have rendered you the greatest assistance.

"Accept &c. "BILLAULT."

"The decree which prohibits the exportation of chestouts has, says the Echo de la Dordogue, caused great satisfaction in this department, as chestnuts form an important portion of the food of the population of the Dordogne during six mouths in the year. The prohibition has caused a decline of 2% per heartly the condition of the prohibition has caused a decline of 2% per heartly the case of the per heartly the case of th

The trade of Paris continues to suffer from the restrictive measures adopted by the Bank of France. The refesal of that establishment to rescind its resolution respecting bills above seventy five days has created considerable discontent, particularly in the departments. The difficulty of making returns induces merchants to operate with extreme prudence. The restrictions of the bank might have occasioned a very serious crisis at the end of the year, had not the merchants observed a great reserve amid the important transactions produced by the universal exhibition. Manufacturers fortunately limited their credits as much as possible, and there is no danger that the increase in the rate of discount will be attended with any extensive catastrophes. The crowds augment at the Palace of Industry as its close approaches. The exhibitors are now signing a petition in which they demand that the exhibition be renewed next Spring. The success of their application, however, is considered doubtion respecting bills above seventy five days has crehibition be renewed next Spring. The success of their application, however, is considered doubtful. The rise in the price of corn has been again checked on our markets. Large quantities of grain are daily imported at Havie and Marseilles from the United States and the Danubian provinces, the milts are everywhere in full activity, and the holders of wheat and flour, anticipating a fall, are auxious to dispose of their stock. The sale of flour was rather difficult on the Halle of Paris during the week. Millers vainly attempted to maintain prices. The best difficult on the Halle of Paris during the week. Millers vainly attempted to maintain prices. The best sorts of flour only fetched from one hundred and five francs to one hundred and six francs per sark of one hundred and fifty-nine kilogrammes. The stock remaining on the Halle has increased to eighteen thousand metric quintals, and large quantities daily arrive in all the bonding stores. Purchasers of wasat for sowing kept up the price in several provincial marke's, but the accounts received yesterday state that rates have generally declined. The cattle markets of Poissy and Sceaux have not been so abundantly supplied since the price of meat has been assized, and the butchers still continue their opposition to the measure. Little or no business is doing in wine at Bercy; pricas, however, remain firm.

however, remain firm.

RAHLEGAD ACCIDENT.—A most dreafful accident occurred yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, on the Lyons railway, tetween Thomery and Moret. The express train which left Lyons the evening before at 7 o'clock, railway, tetween Thomery and Moret. The express train which left Lyons the svening before at 7 o'clock, overtook a cattle train that preceded it. The collision was terrible. The last three carriages of the cattle train, one of which (the second last) contained the drivers to the number of 26, were completely smashed; 16 persons were killed; 3 dangerously wounded; and three others received contusions. On learning this rad event the directors of the company, as well as the local authorities, hastened to the scene of the accident. Among them were the chief engineer and the prefect of Seine and Mano. The circulation was specify reestablished. A judicial inquiry was immediately instituted into the cause of this deplorable accident.

DENMARK.

THE SOUND DUES. The following appears in yesterday's Independance

HAMBURG, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Danish dispatch of Oct. 1, on the conference
pon the Sound dues, of which I sen: you an analysis in my letter of yesterday, was accompanied, I told you, by a memorandum addressed in the same form to all the governments interested. I think myself fortunate in being able to forward you a detailed account

to-day. It is as follows:

"The memoir alludes first of all to the agitation for a long time leveled against the toll, and which would have entirely disregarded the claim of the Danish establishments, whose object it is to facilitate navigagation &c. "Under the late King Christian VIII, in conse-

quence of negetiations entered into by Denmark England and Sweden, a revision of the tariff was of "Christian VIII had in view other modifications and revisions. He was prevented from carrying them out through the war (with Schleswig-Hois ein) and its and revisions.

consequences. Later, the war in the East broke out. "If, in order to seek a solution, Denmark has chosen the present moment, it is because the situation has been created for her, in this way:

"By a note dated last April, the 14th, the American

envoy to the court of Copenhagen denounced the con-vention of April 26, 1826, the only one in which, in so far as America is concerned, there is any mention of the toll.
"It results from the explanations of the American

envoy that the avowed object of this denunciation is to release the American shipping from this toll, al-though, in the Danish point of view, this release would not be the natural consequence of the cessation of the

This bas therefore created for Denmark a new situation, and the ideas previously imparted must from that moment become problematical.

Denmark herself would be disposed to have a re-

"Denmark herself would be disposed to have a revision of the tariff, but seither America nor other powers would be satisfied with that. The Danish government, therefore puts the revision on one side, without altogether abandoning it. It results from this hypothesis, that the other governments, considering the revision not calculated to prevent the conflict, might have invited Denmark to make other propositions. But it is wished to come to some definitive arrangement for puting an end to the toll, without infringing on the rights of the Danish crown.

"It is from these motives that Denmark is induced to propose the capitalization of the toll.

"One essential condition is that the question should

to propose the capitalization of the toll.

"One essential condition is that the question should be treated, not as an affair of trade or money, but as a political affair. On this head the memorandum alludes to the Sound dues, and the part that the toll has played in the policy of northern Europe. In thus treating the question the negotiation will have impressed upon it the character and impulse to which it

entitled.

"Denmark's desire to see the negotiations opened.

"Denmark's desire to see the negotiations opened. at Copenhagen in the course of November nex stready expressed in the circular, is repeated and sup motives to be found in the ported by motives to be found in the Copenhagen for the affair in question.
"Without wishing in the slightest degree to anti-i-

pare the decisions of the governments. Denmark points out the basis the adoption of which in her opinion would have for its result that each of the powers should contribute to the payment of the capital in a ratio to the duty levied on its navigation and com

"The Sound dues are partly levied on the ships partly on the cargoes.
"These latter are the frue Sound dues, whereas the former consist especially in lighthouse dues and the

Formerly the idea was propounded of adopting for the exclusive basis of capitalization the national of the shipe passing through the straits; but this p was anything but just, seeing that the number of thips belonging to a nation and passing through the Sound does not at all represent the quota contributed by this nation to the toll, which is emerly levied on the goods. "There would be far greater conformity with the

true state of things if the quantity of goods that have passed through the Sound and the Bells were taken through the Sound and the Belts were taken so full of difficulty and danger. Such spirits, if any, asis.

might, for instance, he agreed upon that the largest liberty.

[Trenton State Gizzate.]

respective states, including Denmark, sheal's contribute in proportion to the apparit nte in proportion to the quantity of goods experted from their harbors and imported into the Baltic through the strait, or experted by the same Baltic route for the purpose of being imported into their harbors.

'By combining this basis with that of the nationality of the ships, so that the componential of the ships.

By combining the sales with that of the ability of the ships, so that the compensation to be paid to Denmark might be calculated, for the true Sound dues, according to the movement of the goods, according to the direct importations or exportations of each State, in goods having passed the straits of the Sound and the Belt, and for the lighthouse dues, according to the state of the sound and the Belt, and for the lighthouse dues, according to the state of the sound and the Belt, and for the lighthouse dues, according to the state of the sound and the Belt, and for the lighthouse dues, according to the state of the sound and the Belt, and for the lighthouse dues, according to the sales of the sales o Sound and the Belt, and the self-than equitable solution of the difficulty would be arrived at."

of the difficulty would be arrived at.

Such is substantially the memorandum accompanying the dispatch of Oct. 1. Of the two annexed tables, one gives the amount of the dues levied in the Sound and the Belts on the vessels of each of the States in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853; the other the amount of the dues levied on the goods imported into the Bald or exported from that sea

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The news from the East had established more confidence in the morey market, and Consols closed on the 23d ult. at 872 for money, and 872 8872 for account. At a later hour a further advance took place and the price for the account was 87] to 87]. Consols were scarce, and it was said that the bank was selling them fer delivery and buying them back for the account on terms which gave them the use of the money meanwhile at a low rate. Bank stocks closed at 207 to 209; Exchequer bonds, 981 to 981. In foreign securities there was little activit ?.

An apprehension existed in London that the greater part of £900,000 in gold, which had arrived from Australia, would be purchased for the Bank of France. It was, however, probable that £200,000 of the amount would find its way into the Bank of England. Various reports were in circulation regarding the intentions and proceedings of the Bank of France-among which was one that they had arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 guilders (about £1,600,000), but it was not believed.

There was no alteration in the Corn market as compared with the rates of the 19th, but an advance of upon the week's sales continued to be realized.

The condition of trade throughout the manufacturing districts had suffered a reduction consequent upon the state of the money market. At Manchester great caution had been manifested, not merely from the natural diminution of orders, but also from uncertainty as to the future course of the Cotton market. Birmingham also exhibited a slight check in the Iron trade.

At Nottingham business was more satisfactory, and the American orders during the week were equal to expectation. In the woolen districts there was a tendency to the limitation of transactions, but stocks being moderate, prices were fairly maintained, and confidence was altogether unshaken. In the Irish Linen markets there was full employment at high wages.

In the Liverpool cutton market the demand was verlimited, and the sales on the 23d ult. did not exteed 4,000 bales-1,200 for export. Prices were in favor of In the Liverpool corn market there had been

brisk business doing, and prices of wheat and flour had improved 3d. to 4d. \$\varPsi\$ to 1b, and 1 \$\varPsi\$ sack and barrel. Prime American flour sold at 16 P

A., F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

A., F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

Liverroot, Theslay, Oct. 2: 1855.

The arrivals from Ireland and Constavise during the past week have been liberal of Oars and Oarmeat, and fair of White but cherwise small. From Foreign Ports we have necessed 8,431 quarters Whear, 1,439 quarters Bears, 6,274 quarters 1851ax Ober, and 3.964 barriers Flow. The experts to the same time comprise 4,998 quarters Whear, 1,693 quarters Oars, 1,593 quarters Bears, 12,144 quarters bears of 1852 and 216 barriels Flows. There has been a brisk business doing here of 1812, and prices of Whear and Flows have improved 3d, to 4d, 47 of 18 and 1/4 sack and barrel. Isolan Coan has also met with an extensive demand, at an advance of 2/4 quarter. The weather has been broken and wet.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, who, however, acted with much cention, and although holders of Wingar began by demanding an advance; ultimately only a small business could be done at Friday's rates, being 2d, 47 of 18 advance on Foreign and 41 on Irish new since this day week. Prime Spanish Floors sold slowly at 63/4 sack, and best American at 46/4 bbl., being however an advance on the week of about 1/4 sack and bbl. Oars, with a slow sale, barely supported late rates; but Oarmeal, sold freely at Society of the being an improvement of 1/4 look aince Tuesday last. Barkley and Prant was predented.

vance on the week of about 1 'A' sack and bbl. Oars, with slow sale, barely supported late rates; but Oarswal, sold free at 50 250; so, for miselling cuts, and 57, for line, being an is provement of 1 1 th lead since Tuesday last. Bakkey as Prace were neglected and without change in value. Bakkey as were salable at 1; \$\mathbb{P}\$ quarter more money; Expytian bris \$47.66, 3.64. INDIAS CORN was at first firmly held at 41.94 fo American mixed and 45 for yellow, but before the close of the market purchases could be effected at 6d. \$\mathbb{P}\$ quarter under the prices.

Liverpool Markets.

The following report is furnished to us by Messes. Rithardson Specce & Co. of Liverpool:

Liverpool: Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, per Arago, via South suppton.—Since Fiday we have to report a quiet trail in Whitar and Flour, with considerable azimation in Indian Cost.

To-day's reached was only moderately attended; Whear and Floors were held for Friday's rates, but incomes was limited to a retail decoard for consumption. Indian Coss, which was yester'ay in active request, the having been paid and subsequently refused for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at

the same figure.

To-day's quotations are—Wheat, American red. 11/6@12/;
white, 12/3@12/3. Flour, Philadelphia and Ohio, 43/@44/. Indian Core, mixed, 44/. Provisions are very quiet, without

change in price.

COTTON continues to droop, the depressing effect of the uncertified state of monetary affairs having been increased by yesterday's American advices, the frost accounts being qui e counteracted by the news of continued large receipts into the ports and shipments to England.

Prices have become very irregular, and business limited.

Since Saturday the dec me is ld. 4º Ib the sales resterday being only 5,000 bales, and to day the same, including for export 3,000 during the two days. The Manchester advices report only a tri-fling business at irregular prices.

fing business at irregular prices.

Mesers, Bigland, Athya & Co. of Liverpool report as follows;
Liverpool, Theedey evening, Oct. 23—Beransvers—
Wheat and Flour quiet, without change at Frilay's quitations.
In Indian Corn the advices per America caused an advance of itrales being made at 44; to-day holders sat 45, which has

Chricked business.

LABD-A small quantity from Havre has been sold at 66.7 failow firm and in demand. Common Rosen dell at 52. In other articles no change since Friday.

BOND AND FREE.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

A few nights since there passed through this city, of the railroad, bound for Canada, a family of eight for give slaves. One of these—the leading spirit of the ic-was a woman sixty years of age, a courageous, prompt and energeti Iwoman. Two year ago she was living as a slave in the South. She was the mother of six children, all of whom she had been the mother of six children, all of whom see had seen to in from her arms when eld enough to be useful, and sold away from her. One day she overheard her master bargaining with a souldriver, who desired to purchase, for the far South, her grandson, a boy of some fifteen years old. Sturg to the quick by this design of stripping her of the last of her kindred, she instantly resolved on flight.

ins andy resolved on flight.

The same night she s ar ed with her boy for the North. Night after night they traveled by the North star—the only guide the bapless fugitive knows in making for the land of Freedom, and one that deceives

making for the land of Freedom, and one that deceives him not, since it is fixed in the heavens. After long ard painful wanderings they arrived in lanada. Here this heroic woman hired hirself at wages. Two months ago, with purse well filled, she started back to the resiltance of her old master at the South. Here, alone, she concealed herself in woods and thickets, a fuginive from Freedom—cared for, however, by the few trusty souls to whom she revealed the dangerous secret of her presence in the land of bondage. After remaintries) souls to whom and revenued the daught as secret of her presence in the land of boulage. After remain-ing there some two weeks, she collected seven of her children and grandchildren, and stated with them for the North. Long and slow and auxious was their journey. The same unerring star shore faithfully from above upon their midnight pathway. By day they lay by concealed among the thickets of the country, through which they made a beeline for the North. No toll curcounaged, no danger dan ayed this heroic womar. Many times the party-suffered to the warge of starvation. She cheered them on wird—the was their orly "guide, their counselver and friend."

Wern down with the hards its of this perilous journal of the starter of

Worn down with the hardships of this perilous journey, with garments tor, to shreds and fluttering in the breeze; with shoes worn into fragments, without hats or borrets, this heroine concucted her party to the house of a friend. Word was immediately passed around amory some of the good souls who dwel there as the salt of the earth, that eight fugitives were concealed in a garret, and destitute of the means of further progress. The word was followed by the dead. All accessary means were instantly provided for their safe transmission to the North, and the train which never through this give on the same night, carried the

safe transmirsion to the North, and the trum which persed through this city on the same night, carri dithe whole party toward the home of their leader, in Carada, where they have by this time undoubtedly arrived.

We could it a smiller instance of devotion to friends and hindred is an second. It required a daring mind to ever conceive the idea of going bart to the above of correspe, and encountering the hexard of discovery in the incit's den. But nothing short of that become which under other circumstances has made men immerial, was needed to put into execution an conservational of difficulty and danger. Such spirits, if any,

NEW INVENTIONS. [We frequently receive letters from our readers sating when the articles noticed under this head can be found, the price and so on. To all such friends we say: Our duty ceases when we have brought before them the principal features benefits and uses of the inventions, and if the proprietors of the artisles do not choose to avait themselves of the various newspapers and other vehicles at command in the country to make known their prices and where they are to be bought, they are not so wise as they might be. If inventors and the proprietors of inventors would advertise in some newspaper they would prevent the pro-ple from troubling us and others with their inquiries, and would do themselves no injury.]

MACKEDZIE'S CUT-OFF.-Mr. P. W. Mackeszie of

Jersey City patented on the 4th of October a device

for regulating the motion of steam engines in the most

effective and economical manner wi hout the aid of a governor, and his device has been worked for a coasiderable period on a stationary engine driving a considerable foundery and machine-shop in Jerrey City.

The principle is extremely novel, and but for this revere test, which it is reported to have passed through with the fulest success, might be considered rather uncertain and impracticable. The valve is capable of many modifications, but, as now exhibited in a large model, is designed to close the stemm-pipe at or near its entrance to the steam chest. It is capable of "cut. ting off" at any point varying from no hing up to about half-stroke. The valve is lifted by the machircry in proper time to commence the stroke, and is held suspended by a colled spring until the rush of steam is sufficient of itse f to shut it. It is easy to see, from the nature of the crank motion, that the pisten at the commencement of the stroke moves very slowly, and as the crank in its onward motion encoessively assumes positions in which the piston moves faster the rush of steam through the opening is proportionally increased. The valve may be described as a thin ring, which, by the aid of a circular fixture held within it a little above its seat, completely stops the passage when down, but allows the steam to flow under its lower edge whenever it is lifted. At whatever point in the stroke the motion of the piston becomes sufficiently rapid to produce a strong rush, or a slight "wiredrawing" of the steam in its passage through the critice at that point, the action upon the upper edge of this ring will overcome the resistance of the spring and the valve will be "sucked" down and closed tight. In practice the valve consists of two rings, one placed concentrieally within the other; a fixed ring is fitted between them, supported by suitable projections from the seat below), and the opening for the passage of steam is consequently an annular rather than a circular one. Several devices are connected with this to render its action more perfect and quiet, one of which is a piston at-tached to the valve stem, which piston works loosely in a small cylinder above to prevent it from rising too rapidly or too far. We describe this as a late invention and a decided novelty, although there appears to exist an inherent and radical defect which prevents its regulating perfectly, although it may possibly work as nearly so as the governor balls ordinarily do. The fault is that as the rush of steam is always proportional to the motion of the piston, the valve always shuts when the piston has attained a certain velocity; when, therefore, by reason of diminished work or an increase of boiler pressure, the valve is dropped at an earlier point in the stroke, it is proved that the piston must have acquired a high velocity too early in the stroke, and that consequently its mean velocity must be very considerably increased, and the ergine makes more revoutions in a given time. It is an evil of the same kind as attends the working of a conical pendulum or ordinary governor, but the economy of regulating by the "cut-off" rather than by a throttle-valve is sufficiently great to invite attention to this method, which is also much recommended by its simplicity and cheap-DICK'S SELF ACTING SWITCH .- Mr. James Dick of Buffalo is the inventor of a device designed to prevent the possibility of running off the rails at switches in

consequence of these important sections of track being misplaced. An occasional neglect on the part of a stupid laborer employed about a depothas many times been the cause of very serious railroad accidents; but so completely does this switch obviste the danger from this source that in the many severe tests to which it has been subjected there has never occurred a single failure. The switch is designed to be operated in all respects like the ordinary ones, with the additional property of springing instantaneously into line when, in consequence of any misunderstanding or careless ness, a wheel approaches in the wrong direction upon the main track. This property was put to a most un-precedented and almost fool-hardy test on the 27th of June last, by running a train at the highest possible speed across not only one but all the switches in nearly hundred miles of track, all designedly placed wrong The Buffalo and New-York city railroad, ninety-one miles in length, had adopted this invention through out, and over this whole line the newest and smartest engine was driven with two passenger cars, accompanied by some of the principal officers of the road to might follow a failure. Fifteen miles of this route, over three of the gaping switches, was performed in seventeen minutes; showing a very high degree of confidence in the infallibility of the invention. The principal reculiarities of this switch consist in two ebiptic springs, a lever, and a carch, which are all to be considered as additional to the usual mechanism of a switch, but increasing the cost only some twenty-five or thirty dollars. The heaviest of these springs is just outside the track, between the rails and the switch stand, and exerts a constant effort to throw the switch into such position as to make the main line continuous and perfect. When the switch is moved out of this position by the hand lever, the second and smaller spring comes into play and throws forward a bolt which catches and holds the switch in place, and at the same time elevates an aforementioned lever, which is just within the track, some sixteen feet distent. In case of the approach of a car or engine in the wrong direction, the flunge of the whoel present upon the lever, detaches the catch, and the switchrails jump into place with considerable energy. Ats speed of sixty miles an hour a locomotive moves eighty eight feet per second, and the catch is consequentry re eased only one-fifth of a second before the wheely enter the switch, yet the movement is invariably completed in time.

THE PAIT RIFLE,-This is the name given to a self-priming, breech-loading Minie rifle, recent y vented by Mr. Joseph C. Day of Hackettstown, N.J. and patented in England and France as well as this country. The se f p iming apparatus may be attached as well to the ordinary government rifle, and may be properly considered first as a distinct invention. It passage for the caps is capable of containing eighty. which in turn are thrust forward moderately until the hammer is within half an inch of the nipp'e, when our is sent " flying " into a suitable semi cylind leal cavity, and immediately forced down upon the nipple and discharged. There is no "sear-spring" in the lockthe mein-spring being made to serve all purposes except such as relate to the self-priming mechanism In this latter there are two small springs-one to catch in cavities in the side of the changel and prevent the retreat of the caps as they are forced forward by each movement of the hammer, and the other confines the forward cap until a sufficient amount of the value quelity termed "push" is acquired to send it rapidly and certainly into its proper place. The loading is ffected by allowing the berrel slightly to "see sa". Imagine the barrel of the piece suspended on trusplons like a cannon except that the transions are within about four inches of the breech -the bare being kept in line with the breech by the aid of a close fitting ring which covers the join'. When wish ing to load, the ring is drawn back by the sid of a false trigger and the barrel at once presents an opts end to receive the charge. A slight jerk now shear of the cortridge and brings the barrel again into laswhen the ring springs forward and periests the joint The provisions for holding the trunnions and timition the play of the barrel are very strong, simple and fight, and the whole, look and all, are finally secured by the aid of one single serrw.

THOMPSON'S LIFE-PRESENTER, - Among the many